Calendar No. 147

98TH CONGRESS
1st Session

SENATE

REPORT
No. 98-92

AUTHORIZING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER

MAY 16, 1983.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. STAFFORD, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 778]

The Committee on Environment and Public Works, to which was referred the bill (S. 778) authorizing appropriations to the Secretary of the Interior for services necessary to the nonperforming arts functions of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and for other purposes having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

The legislation would amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act (Public Law 85-874; 20 U.S.C. 761) to authorize appropriations in the amount of $4,342,000 for fiscal year 1984 to the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the National Park Service, to provide maintenance, security, information, interpretation, janitorial, and all other services necessary to the nonperforming arts functions of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. This is the same funding level as contained in the President's fiscal year 1984 Budget.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Section 10 of the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-313) amended the John F. Kennedy Center Act stating:

> The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the National Park Service, shall provide maintenance, security, information, interpretation, janitorial and all other services necessary to the nonperforming arts functions of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

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The same provision authorized funds to support such services through June 30, 1973. Congress has periodically extended the authority of the 1972 amendments and authorized and appropriated funds for this purpose through fiscal year 1983.

Without additional funds, the Park Service cannot continue beyond September 30, 1983, to exercise the responsibility required of it by law. Without such services, the building, equipment and grounds would deteriorate and necessitate extensive and costly repairs.

In February, 1983, the Department of the Interior transmitted draft legislation "authorizing appropriations to the Secretary of the Interior for services necessary to the nonperforming arts functions of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts" requesting $4,342,000 for fiscal year 1984. On February 24, the Regional Director, National Capital Region, U.S. Department of the Interior responded to questions from the Committee regarding the fiscal year 1984 budget request for the Kennedy Center. His letter follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION,
Washington, D.C., February 24, 1983.

HON. ROBERT T. STAFFORD,
Chairman, Committee on Environment and Public Works, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STAFFORD: In response to your letter of February 7, we are pleased to provide you with information on the Fiscal Year 1984 budget request for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

The following information addresses the five areas as requested in your letter:

1. The 1984 budget request for the Kennedy Center amounts to $4,342,000, which represents an increase of $95,000 over the Fiscal Year 1983 appropriation due primarily to a 4 percent salary increase and the Medicare health insurance tax effective January 1, 1983, and slight increases in contractual services, such as elevator and air conditioning maintenance. These increases in contractual services have been partially offset by decreases in housekeeping costs, electricity, and supplies and materials.

2. In the area of decrease in housekeeping, we were able to negotiate a better contract for Fiscal Year 1983 and look to reduced costs. We will have on line our Energy Management System (new hardware purchased over the past 2 years to better utilize energy) and will realize a reduction in electricity costs. Costs for supplies and materials will be reduced as a result of competition of the purchase and installation of word processing equipment.

3. No personnel increases or decreases have been proposed in Fiscal Year 1984. We feel that the present staffing level is essential to carry out program responsibilities.

4. The Fiscal Year budget request includes the amount requested for the supplemental pay increase in Fiscal Year 1983.

5. Section 10 of the Public Buildings Amendment of 1972 directed the Secretary of Interior, acting through the National Park Service, to provide maintenance, security, information, interpretation, jani-

torial, and all other services necessary to the nonperforming arts function of the John F. Kennedy Center. The same provision authorized funds to support such services through June 1973. Congress has periodically extended the authority of the 1972 amendments, and without an extension of the present authorization, the National Park Service cannot continue to exercise its responsibilities as required by law, beyond September 30, 1983.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide this information.

Sincerely,

_____ _____,

Regional Director, National Capital Region.

Hearings

There were no hearings held on this bill.

Rollcall Votes

Section 7(b) of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate and the rules of the Committee on Environment and Public Works require that any rollcall votes be noted in this report. There were no rollcall votes taken during committee consideration of this measure. The bill was approved by voice vote.

Cost of the Legislation

Section 403 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act requires that an estimate of the cost of the bill as reported be prepared by the Congressional Budget Office. That estimate follows:

U.S. Congress,
Congressional Budget Office,
Washington, D.C., May 11, 1983.

Hon. Robert T. Stafford,
Chairman, Committee on Environment and Public Works, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: Pursuant to Section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has prepared the attached cost estimate for S. 778, a bill authorizing appropriations to the Secretary of the Interior for services necessary to the nonperforming arts functions of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and for other purposes.

Should the Committee so desire, we would be pleased to provide further details on this estimate.

Sincerely,

Alice M. Rivlin,
Director.

Congressional Budget Office—Cost Estimate

May 11, 1983.

1. Bill number: S. 778.
2. Bill title: A bill authorizing appropriations to the Secretary of the Interior for services necessary to the nonperforming arts functions

of the John K. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and for other purposes.

3. Bill status: As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, May 10, 1983.

4. Bill purpose: The bill authorizes the appropriation in fiscal year 1984 of $4.342 million for the nonperforming arts functions of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. The authorized amount is the same as the President's budget request, and is about 2 percent above the $4.247 million appropriated to date for 1983.

5. Estimated cost to the Federal Government:

	Millions
Authorization level:	
Fiscal year:	
1984	$4.3
1985	-----
1986	-----
1987	-----
1988	-----
Estimated outlays:	
Fiscal year:	
1984	3.4
1985	.5
1986	.4
1987	-----
1988	-----

The costs of this bill fall within budget function 300.

Basis of estimate: The authorization level is that stated in the bill, and it is assumed that the full amount will be appropriated prior to the start of fiscal year 1984. Outlays are estimated based on historical spending patterns for these activities.

6. Estimated cost to State and local governments: None.

7. Estimate comparison: None.

8. Previous CBO estimate: None.

9. Estimate prepared by: Mary Ann Curtin (226–2860).

10. Estimate approved by:

C. G. NUCKOLS
(For James L. Blum,
Assistant Director for Budget Analysis).

EVALUATION OF REGULATORY IMPACT

In accordance with section 11(b) of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee has evaluated the regulatory impact of the bill. This legislation creates no new regulatory requirements.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with section 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill as reported are shown as follows: Existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman:

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER ACT

* * * * * * *

SEC. 6. (e) The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the National Park Service, shall provide maintenance, security, information, interpretation, janitorial and all other services necessary to the nonperforming arts functions of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection not to exceed $2,800,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, $741,000 for the transition period ending September 30, 1977, and $4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978. There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection not to exceed $4,200,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979. There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection not to exceed $4,287,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981, and not to exceed $4,544,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1982, and not to exceed $4,247,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1983[.], *and not to exceed $4,342,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984.*

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Calendar No. 148

98TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 98-93

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES REAUTHORIZATIONS

MAY 16, 1983.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CHAFEE, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 1723]

The Committee on Environment and Public Works, to which was referred the act (H.R. 1723) to authorize appropriations through fiscal year 1986 for the Great Dismal Swamp, Minnesota Valley, and San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuges having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the act do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

The purpose of the legislation is to extend until September 30, 1986, the authorization period for Great Dismal Swamp, Minnesota Valley, and San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuges. In addition, H.R. 1723 would increase the authorization of appropriations for land acquisition and development for Great Dismal Swamp to $22 million and $12.1 million, respectively. Authorization of appropriations for land acquisition and development for Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge would be increased to $24.9 million and $9.8 million, respectively.

GENERAL STATEMENT

GREAT DISMAL SWAMP NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The Great Dismal Swamp, 60 percent of which lies in Virginia and 40 percent in North Carolina, comprises approximately 385,000 acres. The Swamp is a large forested peat bog with Lake Drummond at its center. The area supports a remarkably diverse collec-

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tion of fish and wildlife species, including the only breeding population of black bears in eastern Virginia. It also provides habitat for a sizable deer population, bobcat, and numerous smaller mammals. About 75 species of birds are known to nest in the swamp and many other migrating birds stop over or winter there.

Virtually solid forest, the swamp can be divided into two ecological zones: a wet zone, typically vegetated by more hydric species such as bald cyprus, gum, and red maple; and a drier zone characterized by juniper, pine, and mixed hardwoods. The Swamp also contains some of the largest stands of scarce Atlantic white cedar found today. The Great Dismal Swamp is also rich in historical significance. It was once owned by such prominent Virginians as George Washington and Patrick Henry.

In 1972, Congress enacted Public Law 92-478 which authorized a study to determine the feasibility of preserving the Great Dismal Swamp as a public trust. Concurrent with consideration of this legislation, the Union Camp Company turned over its interest in 49,097 acres of the swamp to the Nature Conservancy which subsequently deeded the land to the Department of the Interior in 1973 to be managed as a national wildlife refuge.

In 1974, Congress passed legislation (Public Law 93-402) which established the Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge consisting of the 49,097 acres donated by the Union Camp Company and the Nature Conservancy and such additional lands and waters that the Secretary might acquire within its boundaries. After the refuge was created, the Department of the Interior completed the study pursuant to Public Law 92-478 and recommended that an additional 58,000 acres be acquired for inclusion within the refuge. The study also recommended development of water control structures, a public transportation access system, nature trails, shelters, environmental education facilities, and a headquarters complex.

One hundred and two thousand, two hundred and forty four (102,244) acres have been acquired to date—including the original 49,097 acre donation and an 11,000 acre donation from the Weyerhaeuser Corp.—leaving approximately 10,850 acres still to be acquired from about 80 land owners.

Public Law 93-402, (16 U.S.C. 668dd; 88 Stat. 801), which established the refuge, provided an authorization of $7 million over 3 years for acquisition and management of the refuge. In 1978, Public Law 95-299 (92 Stat. 341) authorized $15,750,000 for land acquisition and $5,350,000 for development, available beginning in fiscal year 1978 through fiscal year 1980. A further amendment by Public Law 96-291 (94 Stat. 608) extended the authorization of appropriations through fiscal year 1983.

It is estimated that a total authorization of $22 million is necessary to complete the acquisition of the refuge within the next 3 years. Of the $5,350,000 authorized for development activities, $1,900,000 has been appropriated. Habitat improvement and public use development needs are estimated to be $10,194,000, exceeding the authorized balance by $6,744,000. H.R. 1723 increases the acquisition authorization to $22 million and the development authorization to $12,100,000 and provides an extension of the present authorizations for the Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge through September 30, 1986.

MINNESOTA VALLEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Establishment of the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge was authorized by Congress in 1976 in Public Law 94-466. As defined by that statute, the refuge is to include approximately 9,500 acres in the lower Minnesota River Valley and is to be acquired and managed by the Secretary of the Interior. The statute also authorizes the establishment of a wildlife recreation area adjacent to the refuge to be acquired, developed, managed, and administered by the State of Minnesota.

The purposes of the refuge-recreation area are to protect the wildlife resources of the lower Minnesota River Valley and to provide wildlife-oriented recreation in close proximity to a large metropolitan area. The valley bluffs, lakes, and marshes provide important habitat for a wide variety of wildlife. White-tailed deer use the valley continuously, with the largest concentrations occurring in winter. Minks, muskrats, raccoons, gray and red foxes, beavers, and woodchucks are some of the small mammals inhabiting the area. Thousands of waterfowl rest and feed in the area during the spring and fall migrations. Carp, walleye, northern pike, sunfish, drum, catfish, shad, and gar are abundant in the larger lakes and marshes. Examples of wading, shore, and upland birds which frequent the area are great blue, green, and night herons; American bitterns and pied-billed grebes; woodcock and sandpipers; and kestrels, red tailed, marsh, sharp-skinned, and rough-legged hawks.

The lower Minnesota River Valley is located in a metropolitan area of over two million people. The presence of wildlife in an urban setting such as this provides an exceptional opportunity for wildlife and wildlands observation, enjoyment, and education for large numbers of people. While the refuge is managed to protect and enhance wildlife resources, visitors are assisted in enjoying wildlife through programs and facilities specifically designed for that purpose.

The statute currently authorizes appropriations of $14.5 million for acquisition of the refuge-recreation area for the period October 1, 1977, through September 30, 1983, and $6 million for development of the refuge-recreation area. The legislative history indicates that Congress intended that $8.3 million of the authorized sums are to be used for refuge acquisition and $6.2 million from the State's share of the Land and Water Conservation Fund are to be used to match the State's expense for acquisition of the recreation area.

The total appropriated through fiscal year 1982 for refuge acquisition is $8.3 million—$1.6 million was rescinded in fiscal year 1981—of which $6.7 million had been obligated through February, 1983. Approximately 3,200 acres have been purchased, 450 acres are publicly owned, 1,300 acres have been leased, 2,850 acres of private lands remain to be acquired, and the remaining 1,700 acres are State protected or meandered waters for a total of 9,500 acres. The estimated cost of acquisition of the remaining land is approximately $12 million. This would require an increase of $10.4 million in the authorization level, in addition to the $1.6 million that remains under current authorization. The reason for the increased estimated total cost for acquisition of the refuge area is the escalation of real estate values.

No money has been appropriated for development, resulting in construction delays on the interpretive center. Due to inflation, the cost of building the interpretive center at a later date will be higher than originally anticipated. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [FWS] estimates it will be necessary to increase the total construction ceiling from $6 million to $9.8 million. This includes funds for the interpretive center and other public and wildlife support facilities recommended by the master plan.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

In 1850, prior to extensive diking and filling, the total area of the San Francisco Bay was nearly 700 square miles. Now, only about one-half of that area remains. It has been estimated that, were this trend to continue unchecked, most of the wetlands in the bay area would be converted to commercial and residential uses by the year 2000. In response to this problem, Congress, in 1972, directed the Secretary of the Interior to establish and administer the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge to protect and enhance habitat for a variety of waterfowl and other wildlife and to provide wildlife oriented educational and recreational opportunities.

The tidal marshes, mudflats, sloughs and open waters of the refuge are vital components of the San Francisco Bay ecosystem. Together, these habitats support a rich abundance and diversity of fish and wildlife resources. The refuge is a major migrational staging area for waterfowl and shorebirds of the Pacific flyway. Many birds, including 80,000 waterfowl, also winter on the refuge each year. The California clapper rail, California least tern, brown pelican, salt marsh mouse and peregrin falcon are all endangered species and all are provided habitat and protection by the refuge. If wetlands destruction and degradation around San Fransico Bay continues at the current rate, the refuge will probably contain the only viable remaining habitat for the California clapper rail and the salt marsh harvest mouse in the future. The refuge also protects the feeding, haul out and pupping area for the largest colony of wary harbor seals in San Franciso Bay.

In addition to conserving important wildlife species and their habitats, the refuge provides a much needed wildlife-oriented public use area and extensive interpretation and education programs to inform the residents of and visitors to the San Francisco region of the importance of the San Francisco Bay estuary in maintaining fish and wildlife resources. Fishing opportunities are provided and hunting is allowed in most of the tidal areas under lease from the State. In addition, we anticipate that some of the salt ponds will be opened to water fowl hunters beginning this year.

Public Law 92-330 (16 U.S.C. 668dd; 86 Stat. 399), which authorized the San Francisco Bay refuge to be established, stipulated that it is to include approximately 21,600 acres, but not to exceed 23,000 acres, in four units in the South Bay area. The law provided for an authorization of appropriations of $9 million for land acquisition and $11.3 million for development. This authorization expired at the end of fiscal year 1977 and was extended through fiscal year 1980 by Public Law 95-299 (92 Stat. 341). In 1980, Public Law 96-290 (94 Stat. 607) increased the authorization for land acquisition to

$13.2 million and extended it until September 30, 1983. The authority for development of the refuge was made available until expended.

Of the 23,065 acres proposed for the refuge, 16,700 have been acquired acres at a total cost of $11.6 million. Twenty-one tracts totaling 1,475 acres, remain to be acquired and nearly 5,000 acres of submerged land will be leased from the State. H.R. 1723 provides an extension of the present authorization of $13.2 million for acquisition of the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge through September 30, 1983.

Summary of Provisions

Section 1 of H.R. 1723 would amend section 4(4) of Public Law 93-402 to increase the authorization of appropriations for land acquisition to $22 million and for development to $12.1 million at Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge. Authorization would be made available through September 30, 1986.

Section 2 of H.R. 1723 would amend section 10 of the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge Act (Public Law 94-466) to increase authorizations of appropriations for land acquisition to $24.9 million and make the funds available through September 30, 1986. In addition, authorization for development would be increased to $9.8 million and be made available until expended.

Section 3 of the bill would amend section 5 of the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge (Public Law 92-330) by extending the current authorization of appropriations for land acquisition through September 30, 1986.

Cost of Legislation

In accordance with section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has prepared a report on the costs to be incurred by the Federal Government resulting from the enactment of this bill. Such costs estimates follows:

U.S. Congress,
Congressional Budget Office,
Washington, D.C., May 12, 1983.

Hon. Robert T. Stafford,
Chairman, Committee on Environment and Public Works, U.S. Senate, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: Pursuant to Section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has prepared the attached cost estimate for H.R. 1723, a bill to authorize appropriations through fiscal year 1986 for the Great Dismal Swamp, Minnesota Valley, and San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuges.

Should the Committee so desire, we would be pleased to provide further details on this estimate.

Sincerely,

James Blum,
(for Alice M. Rivlin, Director.)

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE—COST ESTIMATE

1. Bill number: H.R. 1723.

2. Bill title: A bill to authorize appropriations through fiscal year 1986 for the Great Dismal Swamp, Minnesota Valley, and San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuges.

3. Bill status: As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, May 10, 1983.

4. Bill purpose: The bill extends and increases existing authorizations for the Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge and the Minnesota Valley Wildlife Refuge. The bill also extends the authorization for appropriations for San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge through fiscal year 1986.

5. Estimated cost to the Federal Government:

[By fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total authorization level	82.0				
Less: Funds already appropriated	30.8				
Less: Amounts already authorized beyond 1983	6.0				
Net additional authorization	45.2				
Estimated additional outlays	20.0	19.1	3.1	3.0	

The costs of this bill fall within budget function 300.

Basis of estimate: This bill authorizes the appropriation of $34.1 million for the Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge for the period beginning October 1, 1977 and ending September 30, 1986. The current authorization is $21.1 million and is effective through September 30, 1983. A total of $12.6 million has already been appropriated. Thus, the bill would allow additional appropriations of $21.5 million for this refuge from 1984 through 1986.

H.R. 1723 also authorizes appropriations of $24.9 million through September 30, 1986 for land acquisition for the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge. The current authorization, which extends through September 30, 1983, is $14.5 million, of which $6.7 million has already been appropriated. Thus, the bill would allow additional appropriations of $18.2 million for land acquisition from 1984 through 1986. A total of $6 million is currently authorized for development activities in this refuge, effective through September 30, 1986. The bill increases the authorization to $9.8 million, with no expiration date. This would permit additional appropriations of $3.8 million for this purpose.

The bill extends from September 30, 1983 to September 30, 1986, the existing authorization of $13.2 million for acquisition of lands and interests for the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge. Of this amount, $11.6 million has been appropriated. Thus, the bill would allow additional appropriations of $1.6 million for this refuge from 1984 through 1986.

For the purposes of this estimate, it is assumed that no additional funds for these refuges will be appropriated in fiscal year 1983. Thus, the additional amount available for appropriations that will

result from enactment of this bill beginning in fiscal year 1984 is estimated to be $45.2 million.

It was assumed that the full amounts authorized will be appropriated for fiscal year 1984. Outlays were estimated based on information from the Fish and Wildlife Service and on historical spending patterns for these types of activities.

6. Estimated cost to State and local governments: Approximately $6 million of the authorization for the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge is for recreational land acquisition by the state. This amount will have to be matched by the state and to date has not been. If Minnesota does not wish to provide its matching share, there will be no expenditure of the authorized funds.

7. Estimate comparison: None.

8. Previous CBO estimate: On April 15, 1983, CBO prepared a cost estimate for the version of this bill ordered reported by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The amount of funds included in that estimate as already appropriated for the Great Dismal Swamp has been revised slightly in this estimate to reflect more accurate information.

9. Estimate prepared by: Mary Ann Curtin (226-2860).

10. Estimate approved by: C. G. Nuckols (for James L. Blum, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis).

Hearings

No hearings were held on this legislation prior to May 15, 1983.

Rollcall Votes

Section 7(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing rules of the Senate and the rules of the Committee on Environment and Public Works require that any rollcall votes taken during consideration of this bill be announced in this report.

The bill was ordered reported by a rollcall vote of 14 to 0.

Regulatory Impact Evaluations

Section 11(b) of rule XXVI if the Standing Rules of the Senate require the committee to evaluate the regulatory impact of the reported bill.

It is not anticipated that this bill will impose any significant new regulatory burden.

Changes in Existing Law

Section 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing rules of the Senate requires publication of the changes in existing law made by the reported bill. The changes are shown as follows: existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic; existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

Public Law 93-402, as Amended

* * * * * * *

Sec. 4. For purposes of carrying out this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated not be exceed—

(1) $1,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975;

(2) $3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976; and the transition quarter beginning July 1, 1976, and ending September 30, 1976;

(3) $3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 3, 1977; and

[(4) $21,000,000 for the period beginning October 1, 1977, and ending September 30, 1983, of which not to exceed $15,750,000 shall be available for land acquisition and not to exceed $5,350,000 shall be available for purposes other than land acquisition.]

(4) $34,100,000 for the period beginning October 1, 1977, and ending September 30, 1986, of which not to exceed $22,000,000 shall be available for land acquisition and not to exceed $12,100,000 shall be available for purposes other than land acquisition.

PUBLIC LAW 94-466

* * * * * * *

SEC. 10. (a) ACQUISITION.—There are authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary for acquisition of lands, waters, and interests therein in the refuge-recreation area, pursuant to sections 4(b)(1) and (7)(a) of this Act, except that such sums shall not exceed a total of [$14,500,000] *$24,900,000* for the period beginning October 1, 1977, and ending [September 30, 1983.] *September 30, 1986.*

(b) DEVELOPMENT.—There are authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary for the development of the refuge-recreation area, except that such sums shall not exceed [$6,000,000] *$9,800,000* for the period beginning October 1, 1977, [and ending September 30, 1986.] *which shall be available until expended.* Not more than $500,000 of such sums shall be used for the development of the comprehensive plan pursuant to section 6 of this Act.

PUBLIC LAW 94-330, As Amended

* * * * * * *

SEC. 5. There are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed—

(1) $13,200,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests therein as authorized by section 4 of this Act, to remain available until the close of [September 30, 1983;] *September 30, 1986;*

(2) $11,300,000 to carry out the other provisions of this Act, to remain available until expended.

O